THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1831. NO. 39.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood—all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

PORCELAIN TEETH,

Fourth Street, between Wood and Market.

PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT, determined to devote himself to his profession, has furnished his room in such a manner as to enable him to discharge his duties faithfully, and to contribute as much as possible to the comfort of his patients.—Persons requiring his professional services, will please call at his room. Having acquired the art of manufacturing Porcelain Teeth in the best manner, he is ready to supply such as prefer them.—On his late visit to the eastern cities, he procured a superior assortment of Natural Teeth, as well as materials for making Artificial ones. Jan 7.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PRESS, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞ The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

European & American Agency:

More particularly with Great Britian and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a TWELFTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh in November, 1831.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters addressed,

"JAMES STUART.
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. Also, three lots in the town of Albion, in the State of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa. for sale low.

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 17, 1830.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market

May 4, 1830.—tf

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER, received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK.

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

November 19, 1830.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH.
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, BOOTS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING.
Cap, Post, Folio Post, } WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

BUNYAN'S HOLY WAR, *New Edition.*—Just published by JOHN I. KAY & Co. and for sale at their Bookstore, 95 Market street, The Holy War made by King Shaddai upon Diabolus, to regain the Metropolis of the World. By John Bunyan, author of Pilgrim's Progress, &c. With explanatory notes, by the Rev. G. Binder.

January 4—w tf

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,

Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY

At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

December 17, 1830—3mo.

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, open *a Circulating Library, to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice,—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure.

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*

TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months; two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and Johnston & Stockton. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

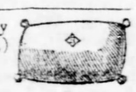
ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co. AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830—1y.

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by ALLEN & GRANT.

January 18, 1831—tf



CAST SHEET LEAD,

Not Rolled—A new article in Pittsburgh.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed an apparatus for casting SHEET LEAD, of four feet wide, and of any length required; a superior article for covering roofs or gutters, making Hatters' Plank Kettles—Salt Pans, &c. &c. Has on hand, and prepared to set up, Water Closets, Force and Hand Pumps, Fixture Wash Stands, Hydrants, laying of Iron and Lead Pipes, covering roofs or gutters with Lead, Copper, or Tin. Orders carefully attended to. Shop opposite BLACKSTOCK, BELL, & Co's Cotton Factory, Allegheny-Town.

November 30, 1830.—3mo.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in the Iron business, at Z. Packard's rolling mill, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and will transact business under the firm of PACKARD & ESTEP. They have on hand Hoop, Sheet, and Firebed Iron; Juniata Nails; Hammered Shovels and Spades; Straw Cutters; Steel Plate Hoes and Shovels—superior articles, all warranted. ☞ Any orders from their friends will be promptly executed, on the most accommodating terms.

Z. PACKARD.
Jan 11—1mo. EPH'M ESTEP.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *James Miller*, of Deer township, Storekeeper, has this day executed to us an assignment of all his estate—real personal, and mixed—in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall, within ninety days from this date, execute a release of all their demands. The release and assignment may be seen at the house of Mahlon Rogers, corner of Grant and Third streets.—*January 18*, 1831.

MAHLON ROGERS,
JOHN B. WARDEN,

Pittsburgh, January 21—tf.

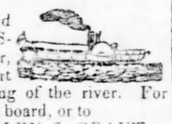
INFORMATION is wanted of LEVI STEEL, a boot and shoemaker by trade, who removed, with his family, from Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, several years since, to Brownsville, Pa.—from thence to Pittsburgh, in the year 1823 or '24; since which time I have had no *certain* information respecting him. The last intelligence I had of him was about a year ago, when I was informed, by a letter from a gentleman in Pittsburgh, that he had removed from a small village near that city, to Cincinnati.—If this notice should meet his eye, he may learn from it, that his mother is still living, and would be very happy to receive a letter *from him;* and further, that he may hear of something much to his advantage, by writing to her *immediately*. Direct to

MARTHA STEEL,
Care of Wm. Bayly, Bookseller, corner of Gay and Market streets, Baltimore, M'd.

P. S.—If the above notice should be read by any person having knowledge of the said Levi Steel's present residence and circumstances, it is hoped they will communicate information as above.

☞ Editors in Cincinnati will do an act of kindness by giving the above one insertion in their respective papers. January 21, 1831.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.



THE new and splendid Steam Boat, LOUISVILLE, N. Gray, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.

TO all afflicted with these troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated Specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities, superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. Since the discovery of this valuable medicine, numbers have experienced its salutary and happy effects. Its mild and gentle operations are much extolled by those who have used it. In all cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, and other consumptive affections, by the use of this article they have been enabled to defeat an enemy whose attacks would otherwise have been followed by the most alarming consequences. This Specific has relieved and cured the most violent cases, in which other medicines have failed to give any relief. It operates by gentle expectorations, and may be given to infants and children with the greatest safety.

Lancaster county, Pa., March 5, 1829.

It is with no small degree of thankfulness that I now address for the public good, and to inform you of the works of Divine Providence, produced through the agency of the valuable medicine called De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I have been for the last six months confined to the house, and the latter part to my room, attended by two of the ablest physicians in the country, who, finding my disease a consumption, abandoned me to the will of Providence. I heard of the above medicine, and purchased two bottles, which I imagined did me good; I therefore purchased two more, which, to the astonishment of my family and doctors, performed a perfect cure. With due respect, I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JACOB RANDSKOM.

DR. RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS!

An invaluable remedy for Indigestion in its most complicated forms.

OF the variety of diseases to which the human system is subject, few are more stubborn, none more distressing or destructive to the constitution, than Indigestion or Sour Somach. The disease prevails to a great extent and has so generally baffled the skill of the faculty, that a remedy easy of administration is truly a desideratum in every place. The truth of this statement is confirmed by the experiments of thousands who have suffered under it, who, after having used many remedies to no purpose, are now obliged to have recourse to such palliatives, as they may chance to find most conducive to their comfort. By Indigestion is meant loss of appetite, and great weakness, particularly of the legs, and a wasting of the whole system, Heartburn, or any uneasy sensation of heat about the pit of the stomach, which is sometimes attended with nausea or sickness of the stomach and vomiting, belching up of water, which is generally sour, paleness of the countenance, costiveness, languor, giddiness, lowness of spirits, disturbed sleep, palpitation of the heart, flatulency, &c.

These symptoms vary in different persons, some experiencing more of them, and some less, each in the order and degree of his own particular case.

These Pills act as a powerful tonic, neutralise the acid upon the stomach, give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, restore the appetite, remove nausea at the stomach, and ultimately recover the health of the patient. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a *safe and mild* purgative, and are not surpassed by any medicine.

As a proof of the pre-eminent virtues of these Pills, over all Anti-Dyspeptic remedies, the proprietor inserts the following copy of a letter dated

BALTIMORE COUNTY, June 9, 1828.

Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Rush's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. I have suffered under that disease, in most of its forms, for upwards of four years, have traveled much, and had the advice of several eminent physicians, some of which were of much service to me, and I had lost almost every hope of ever being restored to health. I had lost upwards of forty pounds of flesh, and become so weak (particularly in my legs) that I found the least exercise excessively fatiguing. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of your Pills, I determined to give them a trial, anticipating from the use of them no better result than had attended the use of all the other remedies I had taken—but in this I was happily disappointed. In a few days I found my appetite much improved, my food rested easy on my stomach, my sleep restored, and in the course of a few weeks I felt myself a new creature. It is now nearly four months since, and I have had no return of the disease. Some of my neighbors, whom I recommended the Pills to, have used them with like good effect. Considering your Pills therefore an invaluable medicine, I cannot withhold my feeble testimony in their favor.

I am sir, your obliged and humble servant,

[Signed] J. B. HARRIS.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Also, by CHAS. AVERY & Co. corner of Second and Wood streets. January 28—5

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50
do. do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do. do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER do.	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do. do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING do.		Imperial, per ream,	2 75
do. do.		Medium, do.	1 75
do. do.		Crown, do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium, do.	2 00
do. do.		Crown, do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31¼ a 75
BORDERS,	do.		12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh. April 10, 1830.

POETRY.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY.

BY SARAH J. HALE.

We bring no earthly wreath for Time;
To man th' immortal Time was given—
Years should be marked by deeds sublime,
That elevate his soul to heaven.
Thou prondly passing year—thy name
Is registered in mind's bright flame,
And louder than the roar of waves,
Thundering from ocean's prison caves,
Comes the glad shout that hallows thee
The year of Freedom's Jubilee!

'Tis strange how mind has been chained down,
And reason scourged like branded sin!
How man has shrunk before man's frown,
And darkened heaven's own fire within!
But freedom breathed—the flame burst forth—
Wo to the spoilers of the earth,
Who would withstand its lightning stroke,
And heavier forge the galling yoke—
As well the breaking reed might dare
The cataract's rush—the whirlwind's war!

Ay, thrones must crumble—even as clay,
Searched by the scorching sun and wind!
And crushed be Superstition's sway,
That would with writhing scorpions bind
The terror-stricken conscience down
Beneath annointed monarch's frown;
Till truth is in her temple sought,
The soul's unbribed, unfettered thought,
That, science guided, soars unawed,
And reading Nature, rests on God!

This must be—is—the passing year
Has rent the veil, and despots stand,
In the keen glance of Truth severe,
With craven brow and palsied hand;—
—Ye, who would make man's spirit free,
And change the Old World's destiny,
Bring from Learning's halls the light,
And watch that virtue's shield is bright;
Then to the "God of order" raise,
The vow of faith, the song of praise,
And on—and sweep Oppression's chains,
Like ice beneath the vernal rains.

My country, yes, thy sons are proud,
True heirs of Freedom's glorious dower;
For never here has knee been bowed
In homage to a mortal power:
No, never here has tyrant reigned,
And never here has thought been chained!
Then who would follow Europe's sickly light
When here the soul may put forth all her might
And show the nations, as they gaze in awe,
That Wisdom dwells with Liberty and Law!
O, when will Time his holiest triumph bring—
'Freedom o'er all the earth, and God alone reigns king.'

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF MR. BURGESS.

On the 13th ultimo, Mr. Stanberry, a Jackson member of Congress, moved to strike from the General Appropriation Bill the sum of nine thousand dollars, the present year's salary to Mr. Randolph, our Minister to Russia. Mr. Stanberry seemed to think, that if we had *no Minister residing* in Russia, we should not pay one. The friends of Mr. Randolph allege that the Secretary of Legation is competent to attend to our affairs at St. Petersburgh; to which the reply is, if the Secretary is competent, and does attend to the duties, why pay the nine thousand dollars to a man who may be in England, France, Spain, or Italy? If the government honestly pays the man who does the business, that is enough, without also paying the man who neglects it.—What right has Congress to lavish the public money, to enable a favorite, a wealthy favorite, to travel through Europe, and recreate himself at the public expense?

In support of Mr. Stanberry's motion, Mr. Burgess made the following speech:—

Mr. Burgess rose, and addressed the committee, as follows:—Mr. Chairman: the present is, I believe, no unusual discussion. In the short term of my service in this Hall, I have witnessed sitting after sitting of a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, where the quantum of salary, compared with the service of foreign Ministers, was the subject of most stirring debate. When has the competency of this House to move such debate been questioned? Never, until the present sitting of this committee. If I am mistaken, I ask the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to tell me when that question was made by the friends of the last administration? The question is put to him because of his proximity to the executive department, and because, if he will not give it a candid answer, such answer can not be expected from gentleman in this Hall.

What call, then, can, by any usage, be at this time made on this branch of the Government, to throw itself at the very foot of executive subserviency? Do the people expect this from us?—They have placed the national funds at our control, but with a full confidence in our fidelity and diligence, and under no fear that we should unlock the treasury, unless paramount public interest call upon us to turn the key. We cannot do this merely because required to do it by Cabinet Ministers, or by the Executive under their advisement. This House has ever claimed and exercised the right to deliberate, to debate and, under a sound discretion of its own, to decide and determine all claims for appropriation, by whomsoever or for whatsoever purpose they have been made. If missions of minor importance were, in years past, questioned, under the vigilance of a spirit of retrenchment, without a fellow in former times, may we not now—although that spirit has been touched, and put to sleep by the caduceus of the State Department—may we not call to our aid so much of the sober watchfulness of the best days of our Republic, as may enable us, with due diligence, to examine such a question of appropriation as this item of this bill has brought before us? It relates to no mission to an infant nation, or some inconsiderable state, but our long established Legation to a Court among the most illustrious of Europe, and involving relations pre-eminently interesting to our country. Innovations relative to this distinguished mission do, above many others, place our interests in jeopardy. Our relations with Russia have hitherto been cherished, and sustained by a Minister Plenipotentiary *residing near* that Court. *At* that Court, *in* the royal city of St. Petersburgh, and *within* the political and social circle of the Emperor himself, the high dignitaries of his government, and the diplomatic envoys of all the nations of Europe, and many of those of Asia.

What, then, is the question before the committee under this item of appropriation? The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Stanberry,) has moved to strike from the bill the $9000 proposed to be appropriated for payment of the current year's salary to the gentleman said to have been despatched as minister to Russia. He has ably, though briefly, sustained his motion. I trust the committee will indulge me in a few remarks on the same side of the question.

The item itself bears no mark distinguishing it from others of the same kind, or giving us any warrant for rejecting this while those are allowed. We must look to other documents for information concerning this mission, and our obligations to furnish the money for supporting this minister at the court of St. Petersburgh. The paper which I now take from the desk before me contains that information. It purports to be the annual message from the President of the United States to Congress at the present session. It certainly bears his signature, and was sent to this House by that high dignitary. Notwithstanding these facts, the document must be received and considered entirely as the production of Cabinet Ministers. No literary gentleman in this Hall—I mean no member of this House—who reads and examines this communication, made to us so much at length, could, I think, say, without hazard to his reputation, that he believes one sentence of it was composed by the distinguished gentleman whose name is placed at the end of it. This, sir, is not said for any purpose of derogation from the eminent official character of our first Magistrate; but for a very different, a much more important purpose.—Are gentlemen aware of the extent of our importation of European politics? Have we not bro't home, and put into use, the high tory maxim of their monarchies, that the King can do no wrong? Was there ever a time in our country when the friends of any administration, other than the present, believed and practised this article of political faith with more unscrupulous devotion? The cabinet ministers of our executive have taken artful council from this fact. As European Ministers, being answerable with their heads for what the King, their master, may from the throne communicate to his Lords and Commons, will not suffer any speech but of their own contriving to be thus communicated; so, the adroit ministers of our Cabinet, taking shelter under the executive subserviency of the times, have not only put upon the nation this message, but the President, a man who, if he moved at all, always marched straight forward to his object, they have betrayed into the crooked councils which may, by diligent examination, be found in this message, sent to Congress by them, while they lie sheltered under the imposing name of the first dignitary of the nation. If the King can do no wrong, thank God ministers may, even in these times, be made accountable for the councils which they have given. "The right divine in man" to rule—"the enormous faith of many made for one"—comprehends in its creed no permanent provision for any crafty sycophant to skulk and screen himself behind the throne, and play the little tyrant with security.

That part of this message, from which we learn the character of this mission to Russia, is all of it which now it concerns us to examine. Our foreign relations are a branch of the Department of State; and this mission was contrived, and the account of it contained in the message, has been given to us by the Secretary of that Department. The gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Carson,) has read this account for one purpose—suffer me to read it for another.

"Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the U. States.

"I sincerely regret to inform you that our minister lately commissioned to that court, on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled, by extreme indisposition, to exercise a privilege which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion, of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate.

"I have received the most satisfactory assurance that, in the mean time, the public interests in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice by the intercourse which he will continue, through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian Cabinet."

Am I not correct in saying that this fabric was wrought in the Department of State? Who but Mr. Secretary Van Buren would have devised such a mission, or selected such a man to fill it, or caused such a printed paper to be sent to this House? We are told by it that our long established Legation to Russia has been totally changed; and, that, in place of a permanently resident minister at that court, regardless of the public service, a mission has been invented to suit the talents, the health, habits, and disposition of the distinguished individual for whom it was designed. By the very terms of this mission, this individual is required to repair to Russia, but is authorised to leave that court, and that empire, whenever his health (and of that he alone is the judge) may require it. Who but the Machiavelian at the head of the State Department would have advised the President to such a mission, or dared to place on a document, prepared to be sent to this House, such a statement of its commencement, progress, and present condition? In what part of the constitution, or the laws of the United States, or of the usages of this government, does he find any thing in support of the measure? It will not be hazarding very much to say, that this House was never, before this time, called upon to pay such a salary for such services.

The distinguished Minister to Russia is John Randolph. How does he understand the terms on which he agreed to embark on his mission?—The course of conduct pursued by him since his departure may give us some knowledge on this point. We are left in nearly utter darkness by the Department of State concerning all the movements of the Minister, for the message merely tells us that he has already taken benefits under the sinecure clause in his charter of legation. He has left the court of our illustrious friend the Autocrat of all the Russias; but when, or for what other region? Here the Secretary is cautiously silent. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has been equally so. Can any gentleman of this Committee either indoctrinate us into this great mystery of state, or give us the light of a single fact concerning the voyages and travels of this Minister of ours? Let us know whether he is moving or stationary. Where is John Randolph? Where is our Ambassador, for whose public services Mr. Van Buren is calling upon us to provide a salary? We are told that he is not where he was sent; and that he had permission to go thence when and whither he might choose; but whether he is, in pursuit of health, now basking in the sunshine at Naples, or, for a like purpose, traversing "the fog wrapt Island of Britain," we are left to learn from the same authentic documents from which the Chairman of the Committee on foreign relations seems to have taken advice, rumor and the public papers. These have "talked of his whereabouts;" and, though, without giving daily bulletins of his health, habits or motions, yet their right to speak, and our right to hear, cannot be questioned, when those who know and could tell us the whole truth, persevere in a safe and cautious silence.

If we are left by the Secretary, without knowledge of his movements or localities, we are equally uninstructed by him concerning the health of this Ambassador. We are merely told that he has already availed himself of his right, by the terms of his commission, to abandon the public service. In what state of health was he then, is he now, or probably will he be, at any future time? For legislating on this subject, in what a luminous condition this prescient Secretary has placed this House? We have an equally distinct view of the past, the present, and the future. Does any gentleman of this committee possess the power to tell us whether John Randolph might now, or ever can be required, by the terms of his legation, to return to the Court of Russia? Is not this salary intended to be given to him for the distinguished services already rendered at that Court? If his health continue to require it, he has, we are told, the right to choose his place of residence. What are, what have been his own opinions concerning that health? You have all seen him walk into this House, and out of it, and must know his own opinions concerning his own health. We have often heard him pronounce his chronic complaint, "a churchyard cough." In winter, "he should never live over corn planting;" in seed time, "he should die before harvest." He has for years been traveling from New York to Liverpool, from England to France, from America to Europe, and from Europe to America, in pursuit of health.—Has he not, from all this, learned that neither time, nor travel, can bring back to age the bloom of youth, or to infirmity, the vigor of health? Were he, at this moment, to walk into this Hall, wrapped from the floor to the eyes, in flannel and fearnought, what would he tell you, sir, concerning his health? What of his intended residence in Russia? No, sir, if he be the judge—and who but he can be the judge of his own health?—he will never again return to the Court of the Czar. We are therefore directed, and required by the Secretary of State, to appropriate this item of 9000 dollars, for the salary of a public minister, who has been in the public service at the place of his destined residence, not much more than a like number of days. He arrived in St. Petersburgh, was presented to the Emperor, made his bow, or genuflexion, retired, and went to England? France? Italy? or where? No mortal man, on this side the Atlantic, can inform us.

During this nine days' residence, what services did he render to the American people? The Secretary is satisfied, and we surely ought not to be anxious about this great affair. We are told it is a matter exclusively within the competency of the Executive; and, therefore, it is, I presume, considered, that the Representatives of the people have no other vocation but to vote the promised and required compensation. He certainly succeeded, even in that short time, in rendering himself very distinguished at the Court of Russia; and, therefore, it may be said, in giving equal celebrity to his country. He certainly gave voice to every tongue of rumor in both hemispheres. His mission will hereafter be regarded as an era in our foreign relations: and the residence of Randolph at the Court of Russia will long be talked of as a phenomenon in diplomacy. For this we must give him the $9000 demanded by the Secretary.

What could such a man do for his country in the character of a foreign Minister? Just what he has done: which was very much like what each man in the nation, of all parties, who knew him, must have expected he would do. Genius he certainly has: for he is original, and unlike all other men.—If you please, he is eloquent; but, if so, that eloquence is like himself, sui generis. These have enabled him to perform what he has done; could they qualify him for the services of a great diplomatic Minister? Do not these require sound judgment; deep, extensive, and regular thinking; laborious perseverance in business; and, above all, prudence, and vigilant circumspection? In his thirty years' public service, where are the monuments of his political wisdom, and labors of patriotism? They are all of a piece; of one uniform character; and this Russian residence will neither give the blush nor the palm to any other public transaction of this remarkable man throughout his political life.

With a perfect knowledge of this man, the Secretary of State could not have contrived this legation, so different from all others, with any view to the public service. This man was not sent out to benefit the people abroad, but to relieve the administration at home. The crafty Secretary had witnessed the political movements of this eccentric man. He feared the comet might return again and visit his political hemisphere. He had seen it blaze in perihelium,

"With fear of change perplexing men of power;"

Was it not prudent to remove this star of malign influence to another sky? It has been done; and the nation must pay, not for a mission made for the advancement of their interests, but made to secure the political power of the Secretary.

We have been told that our relations with Russia are of high and important interest; and, therefore, we cannot dispense with this appropriation, because, if we refuse this salary, we shall defeat the mission. Should this mission, by which no public benefit was intended, and from which none can be hoped, be recalled, it may be replaced by one of better purpose, and efficient character. It is an obstruction in the "straight forward" path of our relations with Russia, and we are laboring to abate, or to remove it out of the way.

Our relations with that Government are truly important. That Empire is perhaps the most numerous in population, and certainly the most extensive in territory of any power on the Globe.—No nation of the old world, otherwise than by colonies, approaches so near to us. This people is advancing in civilization, wealth, and power, beyond any example in its former history. In the last controversy of arms, between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, had not other powers of Europe interposed a shielding hand, the Moslem, after a dominion of more than four centuries in the fairest part of Europe, had been driven beyond the Bosphorus; and the Autocrat of Russia would have ascended the throne of Constantine. At all times our relations with such a power must be important to the American people. Are those relations taken care of now, as heretofore they have been, and as now especially they ought to be?

Yes, sir, I say as now they should be. For now Europe is convulsed, and agitated from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. The flame of war is but just repressed. Troops are called into the field, in almost every nation; and Russia, in a kind of winter campaign, has sent out 200,000 soldiers to her south-western frontier, to look out on the old battle fields of Belgium and France. In this condition of Europe, do we not require an able, a diligent, a resident minister in Russia. Withhold this appropriation; abolish this sinecure legation, and this may be effected.

One other fact, in the history of our diplomacy, renders the residence of a skilful, faithful minister at that court, at this time, above all others, indispensable. We learn from the Department of State, through the same medium, this message, that a treaty of amity and commerce has been negotiated between the United States and the Sublime Porte. The Secretary, with great candor, told us what the Turk had agreed to do for the Christian; but he, with great caution, concealed what the Christian had agreed to do for the Turk. This gentleman is as well persuaded as the French monarch was, that "he who knows not how to dissemble, knows not how to rule." Rumor has run clean counter to Mr. Van Buren; for though she often tells more than the truth, she never tells less. What have we learned from this witness?—Why truly that a secret article is contained in this treaty; and this fact was, I believe, published in the newspapers, before we received the message. It is said, it is believed that by this article the American people agree to furnish armed ships to the Sultan of Turkey, in his future wars with Christian nations. Do you believe, sir, that our Envoy had left Constantinople before the Russian minister at the Porte knew this fact? The very Drogoman, by whom your Mr. Rhind talked with Reis Effendi, would for half a plate full of piastres, have told the whole story to count Orloff, and sworn he was doing good service to the Prophet by betraying one christian dog to another. Sir, has friendship for the Russian Empire, been so cherished by the present Sovereign, and his illustrious predecessor, that it has become a sentiment of the American people? Is not this secret article a diplomatic fraud, not only on that friendship, but, which it quite as much concerns us to consider, upon that sovereign who has so generously cherished it? I say nothing now of what may happen, if the Turk should again war upon the Greek: or how it may comport with the republican principles of the Secretary of State, when he shall call upon this House to furnish ships to that despot, thereby aiding him in bringing that people again under his iron yoke. What shall we say to the Emperor of Russia? Who shall make our explanation, if we shall have any to make? It is probable that the news of this treaty, and perhaps a copy of it, reached the court of St. Petersburgh, shortly after our Minister left that city. The shortness of his residence there, the suddenness of his departure, the intelligence of this secret article, the intended sojourn of that Minister, perhaps in England, perhaps in France, the attitudes of the nations of Europe, all giving dreadful note of preparation for war, must have had some tendency to place our relations with Russia on a footing not the most friendly. Does not sound policy—does not national good sense call on the American people to have an able Minister at that Court, and that, too, right speedily? Have we one there now? Under the mission for which this appropriation is to be made, are we likely soon, or ever, I do not say to have such a man there, but to have there any Minister at all?

In answer to all these anxious forebodings, we are told, that in this absence of the Minister, the Secretary of Legation takes very special and satisfactory care of our relations at the court of St. Petersburgh. If this were not too ludicrous, it must be received as a mere mockery of the American people. When this paragraph came from under his pen, Mr. Secretary Van Buren must, if he had placed his hand there, have felt something on his face different from the eternal smile. Who is this Secretary of Legation, the protegee of the Minister, John Randolph Clay? A lad of less, or certainly not more than twenty-one years old; undistinguished by talents, education, or employment, without acquaintance with men, or things, or business. A youth to whom fame has not, nor have his friends, attributed any thing extraordinary, either in possession or promise: and with nothing but his *sir-name* to recommend him to public attention. I would not, I cannot speak in derogation of this youth; and all I would say is, that he must be utterly unqualified for the public station where he is placed. The service requires men; the nation has able men, Herculean men. Why then hazard our interests, perhaps our peace, by placing the weight of Empires on the slender shoulders of boyhood?

Let us strike out this appropriation, that this sinecure, this state mission, may be avoided; that the Minister may return to his "con-stituents," the Secretary to his studies, and that the PRESIDENT may send a Legation to Russia, fit for the public service.

As it will not be contended that this appropriation should be made, because the gentleman, who may take the benefit of it, is a native of Virginia, so may the gentlemen be assured that these remarks have no sectional origin; and I utterly disclaim any and all adversary feeling to that distinguished commonwealth, her interests, and her citizens. I have spoken as one of the representatives of the American people; and as one, coming from a part of our common country, which has done and will do as much for the illustrious men of Virginia, as any other part of this nation. This appropriation is opposed, because it is intended to support a mission, formed for purposes unconnected with the public interests, places our foreign relations in peril, and is without any justification in law, usage, or constitutional principle.

MISCELLANY.

Vision of Birds of Prey.—It always appeared to us most extraordinary, indeed unaccountable, that birds of prey could scent carcasses at such immense distances as they are said to do. We were led to scepticism on this subject some twenty years ago, while observing the concourse of birds of prey from every point of the horizon to a corpse floating down the river Ganges, and that during the north-east monsoon, when the wind blew steadily from one point of the compass for months in succession. It was extremely difficult to imagine that the effluvia from a putrefying body in the water could emanate in direct opposition to the current of air, and impinge on the olfactories of birds many miles distant. Such, however, were the *dicta* of natural history, and we could only submit to the general opinion. We have no doubt, now that we know the general opinion to be something wrong, that it was by means of the optic rather than the olfactory nerves "that the said birds smelled out their suit."

The toucan is a bird which ranks next to the vulture in discerning, whether by smell or by sight, the carrion on which it feeds. The immense size of its bill, which is many times larger than its head, was supposed to present in its honey comb texture an extensive prolongation of the olfactory nerve, and thus to account for its power of smelling at great distances; but on accurate examination, the texture above mentioned in the bill is found to be mere diploe, to give the bill strength. Now the eye of this bird is somewhat larger than the whole brain; and it has been ascertained, by direct experiments, that where very putrid carrion was inclosed in a basket from which effluvia could freely emanate, but which concealed the offal from sight, it attracted no attention from vultures and other birds of prey till it was exposed to their view, when they immediately recognised their object, and others came rapidly from different quarters of the horizon where they had been invisible a few moments before. This sudden appearance of birds of prey from immense distances and in every direction, however the wind may blow, is accounted for by their soaring altitude. In this situation their prey on the ground is seen by them, however minute it may be; and therefore their appearance in our sight is merely their descent from high regions of the atmosphere to within the scope of our optics. The toucan in India generally arrives in the rear of the vulture, and remains till the larger bird is glutted; while smaller birds of prey, at a still more retired distance, pay similar homage to the toucan. —*London Literary Journal.*

On the cure of anima! poisons, and probably Hydrophobia, by the local application of common salt.—The Rev. J. G. Fischer was formerly a missionary in South America, and is anxious to call the attention of the public to the probable utility of common salt, as a remedy in cases of hydrophobia, if at least the opinion be correct, that what will cure the bites of venemous serpents will be efficacious in the former class of cases. He says, "I actually and effectually cured all kinds of very painful and dangerous serpents' bites, after they had been inflicted for many hours; for immediately after I had applied my remedy, the pain subsided, and the patient calmed, which remedy was nothing else than common table salt; and I kept it on the place or wound, moistened with water, till all was healed, within several days, without ever any bad effect occuring afterwards. I, for my part, never had an opportunity to meet with a mad dog, or any person who was bitten by a mad dog: I cannot, therefore, speak from experience, as to hydrophobia, but that I have cured serpents' bites always, without fail, I can declare in truth.

Mr. Fischer then quotes Dr. Urban's practice from Hufeland's German Medical Journal. He had six methods, but his most successful was to apply a thick pledget, soaked in any saline solution, to each wound, or to each place where the teeth had made a mark without breaking the skin, and retain them there by bandages. The best solution is of salt, one ounce, or one ounce and a half, to a pound of plain water, and the wounds are to be kept constantly moistened with it. The lint is to be renewed and soaked twice a day; the places wetted every two hours, and even washed by the patient, especially if any indications of relapse, as itching or pain, should manifest themselves.

A case is then quoted from the Kent Herald and Morning Herald of July 28, 1827, as follows:—"A friend of ours was some years since bitten by a dog, which a few hours afterwards died raving mad.—Immediately upon receiving the bite, he rubbed salt for some time into the wound, and, in consequence, never experienced the least inconvenience from the bite, the saline qualities of the salt having evidently neutralised the venom, and prevented, in all probability, a melancholy death by hydrophobia."

That which induced Mr. Fischer to try the above remedy, in the case of serpents, was "a page of the late Bishop Loskiell's (with whom I was personally acquainted) History of the Missions of the Moravian Church in North America, which says, as far as I recollect, that at least among some tribes, they were not at all alarmed about the bites of serpents, having always in use such a sure remedy as salt for the cure of them, so much so, that they would suffer a bite for the sake of a glass of rum. It was this that induced me to try the cure of venomous bites with salt, and the trial has exceeded my expectations. P. S. The advice of killing all dogs is neither practicable nor necessary: apply salt to man and dog, the bitten and the biter, and all will be, most probably, well."

Enormous quantity of Iron Manufactured, and of Coal Consumed in Wales.—The quantity of iron annually manufactured in Wales has been calculated at about 270,000 tons. Of this quantity a proportion of about three-fourths is made in bars, and one-fourth sold as pigs and castings. The quantity of coal required for its manufacture, on the average of the whole, including that used by engines, workmen, &c. will be about five and a half tons for each ton of iron; the annual consumption of coal by the iron works will therefore be about 1,500,000 tons. The quantity used in the smelting of copper ore, imported from Cornwall, in the manufacture of tin plate, forging of iron for various purposes, and for domestic uses, may be calculated at 350,000, which makes altogether the annual consumption of coal in Wales equal to 1,850,000 tons. The annual quantity of iron manufactured in G. Britain is 690,000 tons. From this statement it will be observed that the quantity of iron smelted in Wales is upwards of one third of the total quantity made in Great Britain. The manufacture of the Welsh iron is in the hands of a few extensive capitalists, and is carried on with great spirit and attention to improvement. The principal works are in the town of Merthyr, and its immediate neighborhood; and, as the greatest proportion of metal produced is manufactured into bar iron, a process which, in the refining, puddling, and cementing of the metal, necessarily requires a great number of furnaces, their appearance, on approaching Merthyr by night, from the hills with which it is surrounded, presents a scene which is probably without a parallel. —*London Scientific Journal.*

On the means of improving both the quality and quantity of Wool.—A memoir upon this subject has been presented to the Academy of Sciences, and reported upon by Mr. Coquesbert Montbret. In the sheep, says Mr. Petri, (the author,) the nourishing fluids are naturally distributed between the flesh, the fat, and the wool. By frequent shearings, made when the animal is young, these fluids may be determined in greater abundance towards the skin, and will then nourish the woollen fibre. This theory, he says, he has applied with great success, and he finds that, besides increasing the quantity of wool, its quality is also very much improved, and the staple rendered finer. The improvement may be transmitted from one generation to another, so that whole flocks may in this way be converted into fine wool animals, only by taking care to reserve those animals for reproduction which yield the most improved produce, and paying attention, at the same time, to the choice of food, and to the other circumstances and cares which are necessary. It appears that M. Petri has not as yet had time to prove the result of prolonged trials, conducted upon these principles.

Resistance opposed to water moving in pipes.—Notwithstanding the endeavors made to deduce formulæ from experiments on the passage of water through tubes, so as to assist and guide the engineer in laying down pipes to supply manufactories or towns, yet frequent mistakes have occurred:—thus at Paris, at the Fontaine des Innocens, only two-thirds of the water calculated upon was obtained, whilst, in the Faubourg St. Victor, only half of that expected issued from the pipes.—These differences appear to result from experiments made on too small a scale, or with apertures disproportionate to the areas of the tubes; for the results of practice come sufficiently near to the formulæ of M. M. Prony and Eytelwein, when the velocity of motion in a pipe was small in consequence of a contracted aperture made in a plate of metal being used. When the contracting plate was altogether removed, then the product in water was a fourth or third less than that given by the formulæ, from which M. D'Aubuisson concludes that the resistance increases with the velocity in a greater ratio than that given to it in the calculations.

In consequence of the arrangement and state of the water pipes at Toulouse, some large and accurate experiments have been made there by MM. Castel and D'Aubuisson, in systems of pipes of 4.7 inches and 10.63 inches in diameter, and 1434 and 1986 feet in length. In these experiments the quantity of water passed and the pressure were varied; the results were noted, and also calculated by the formulæ, so as to deduce the loss of pressure due to the resistance of the pipes: that by calculation came out 27, 25, 32.7, and 31.7 per cent. below the result of experiment. As the two latter were the principal experiments, it is concluded that, generally, calculation gives the resistance nearly one-third less than what is obtained by actual and careful practice.

An Unnatural and Inhuman Son.—We heard a statement made from a pulpit in this city, a short time since, which made our blood run cold, and the bare recollection of which makes us shudder. What monsters men can make of themselves!—It was stated by the speaker, and in a manner to leave no doubt of his sincerity, that he had recently been called to minister to the necessities of an aged female, who lay in an entry or passage to a garret, the light to which was only admitted by removing two shingles in the roof. Her neighbor, a female, who was a little more favored than herself by having a *room* in the garret, was the only friend to whom she could call for assistance, and she was merely able to crawl occasionally to her side to hand her a cup of cold water, which a high fever made an invaluable blessing. Yet this poor, helpless, and aged woman, is the widow of a merchant who has traded on a capital of near half a million of dollars, and whose son is at this time an eminent and flourishing merchant, rolling in splendid affluence in a neighboring city. We regret that the name of the unfeeling wretch was not mentioned; such monsters should be held up to the abhorrence and execration of mankind.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Long Dip.—An accident happened lately to a commereial gentleman, who, in the course of his business, had occasion to enter a soap and candle manufactory in Change alley, London, which, as it has been unattended with serious consequences, may be repeated for amusement. The gentleman alluded to, was descending some steps adjoining the melting vat, when his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the agreeable liquid. A workman, who was standing by, seized him as he rose; but from the unctuous nature of the covering, he was again consigned to the vat. A second pull extricated the sufferer, in the shape of a tremendous caadle, the whole outward man being encased with tallow.—*London paper.*

Connecticut river was frozen so hard, on the 19th ult. that it was crossed by loaded vehicles.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia.* gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan,* $5 & upw.	½
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Cat-skill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks.-gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co. Hav.de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up	1
do. at George't'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

Pittsburgh Female Seminary.

MRS. NEWCOMB informs her patrons that she has employed Monsieur Mouls, recently from Paris, who will give Lessons in the

FRENCH LANGUAGE,

commencing on the first day of February next.—*Terms,* exclusive of other branches, *Five Dollars.*

January 28, 1831—3t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living 1½ miles from Middletown and Brunerstown, on the 14th December last, from this place, assupposed, on board the steamer Magnolia or Peruvian, a yellow man, named Carter Braxter, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, remarkably large projecting teeth, in front, with a down look, when spoken to; a fellow of but few words. Said negro is supposed to have directed his course towards Pittsburgh, and may, probably, make for Canada. The above reward will be given for said negro, if taken out of the State, or 20 dollars if secured in any jail so that he can again be obtained, by the subscriber, with all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS B. MILLER.

January 25.—4t.

WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, by public outcery, on Saturday, the 26th of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, four and a half miles below Pittsburgh, and half a mile from the Ohio river, adjoining land of Mr. Fortune, the heirs of Andrew Jack, deceased, and others; containing 113 acres, about 75 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a good square log house and kitchen, a cabin barn, and a young orchard. A further description is deemed unecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises.—For terms, which will be moderate, apply to J. ESTEP, merchant Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM WHITSELL

January 18.—3t.

GLUE MANUFACTORY

THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent for the manufacturer, will always have on hand a large quantity of GLUE, of a very superior quality, manufactured on Herr's Island, near Pittsburgh. It is fully equal to Swiss Glue, and will be sold lower than it can be procured from the eastward. Merchants, Druggists, &c. will be supplied with any quantity, on advantageous terms.

F. A. FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Sixth and Wood Streets.

Pittsburgh, November 23—wtf

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants, and others inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No 59.

JAMES GRAY,

January 25—w5t Fourth street.

TO CREDITORS.—Take Notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth; and the Judges of the said Court have appointed the fourth Monday (28th day) of February next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court-house in the borough of Greensburgh; when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

HENRY KIEL, Tailor.

Greensburgh, January 25—w3t

☞ *COOKSTOWN COTTON FACTORY.* ☜

FOR SALE.

HAVING got so advanced in life, as to wish to decline business, I offer For Sale my COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORY.—The Factory is moved by a never failing stream of water, situated in a fine part of our country, near Cookstown, on the Monongahela. The buildings and machinery are all in good order. It is a very desirable situation for an enterprising individual or a small Company, as there are many advantages to be brought into action by a person suitable to carry on the business. The terms of sale will be made very low and easy. For more particular inquiry, reference may be made to my son, J. C. DOWNER, living near the lower locks, Allegheny-town, or to the subscriber at Cookstown.

Nov. 12,—3mow. JOSEPH DOWNER.

FOR RENT, the three story brick house, No. 26 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

ALSO, a three story brick warehouse, and back buildings, now occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market street. Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.

January 18—tf.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1831.

INDIAN MEETING.—We have published, to-day, all that was material in the proceedings of the 25th. The resolutions offered by Mr. Callan, approving the Indian bill and Mr. Gilmore's vote, were rejected by *a large majority*. Mr. Burke's resolutions were rejected, and the more conciliatory resolutions of Mr. Selden, complimentary to the Supreme Court of the United States, and expressive of confidence in the virtue of Congress and the willingness of the President to execute the laws, were carried.

COL. ROSS WILKINS, in his speech on the 8th of January, 1831, compliments President Jackson for his *official recommendation that Congress should limit the eligibility of the President to one term.*—This speech was scarcely in print, before a semi-official annunciation appears, stating that *the President is ready, willing, and eager to serve another term, if elected.*

CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia Gazette gives the returns of all the counties in this state, except Lycoming, at 1,332,725. Lycoming, in 1820, contained 13,517.

THE TARIFF.—The *minority* of the committee on manufactures have also made a report, controverting the arguments contained in the report of the *majority* of the same committee, which we published in our last paper. We do not consider it necessary to publish this counter report: it is a mere amplification of that part of the President's Message which related to the Tariff. It dilates largely upon the defects of the present Tariff, and expresses a decided opinion that it may be much improved, and that there would be no danger of injury from attempting an alteration. All the supposed *defects* of the existing Tariff are strongly and forcibly pointed out, but all the *excellencies* are carefully overlooked. We have selected for this paper that portion of it which defends the recommendation of the President, that each item of the Tariff should be acted upon "*singly*"

Different opinions are entertained as to the authorship of this report. Some of the New York papers attribute it to the pen of Amos Kendall; and the Pennsylvania Democrat, printed at Uniontown, in Fayette county, states that there is a rumor or an opinion that it was written by Mr. Irwin, the Representative in Congress from that county; and that, as a *reward* for this betrayal of the interests of his constituents, he is to be appointed District Judge, after the resignation of William Wilkins.

We pretend not to decide this question of authorship. If, however, it should happen that Mr. Irwin shall receive the appointment, we would consider it a suspicious circumstance. There are a number of names before the President, as applicants for the expected vacancy. Among these is that of one gentleman, who was an original and personal friend of the President, possessed of great professional experience, of an intimate knowledge of the laws and constitution of our country, and who is in every respect qualified to adorn any bench. The claims of this gentleman are urged by a long list of personal friends, who have been the uniform and consistent supporters of the President. On the other hand, Mr. Irwin is but a second rate county lawyer, and *probably* less qualified for the bench than any one of the numerous applicants for the office—certainly infinitely inferior to the gentleman to whom we have particularly referred. If, under these circumstances, he should receive this appointment, we would think that there was cause of suspicion. In the report itself, and particularly in that portion which we have published to-day, there is internal evidence that it is the production of a Pennsylvanian.

The writer of the report refers to Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia, as instances of single states having interests which they desired to have protected, but which it would not be advisable to protect. Why was not Pennsylvania mentioned as one of the states which might wish to have a particular interest protected, and which the general government might think it unwise to favor?—Surely Pennsylvania has interests quite as peculiar as either New York or Massachusetts, and as strong an argument could have been drawn from the instance of Pennsylvania iron, as from any article in either of the other states. It seems to us that the author of the report was shy of touching upon the case of Pennsylvania: it was a very delicate subject. If he were a Pennsylvanian, he would naturally avoid such topics as would be offensive among his immediate constituents. A considerable quantity of iron is manufactured in Fayette county, and instancing Pennsylvania, instead of New York or Massachusetts, would have brought the matter home to the business and bosoms of Mr. Irwin's neighbors and friends.

INDIAN MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the county of Allegheny, held at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM in the Chair, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Burke, on the part of a Committee appointed at the previous meeting.

Resolved, That the meeting knows of no rule of morality authorising individuals or nations to appropriate to themselves the property of others, without their consent: that we concur in the sentiment proclaimed shortly subsequent to the discovery of this continent by Europeans, and which the lapse of time cannot weaken or invalidate, "That the natives of America, having their own lawful rulers, and a right to make laws for the good government of their respective dominions, can not be expelled out of them, nor deprived of what they possess, without doing violence to the laws of God, as well as the laws of nations."

Resolved, That we hold, with the illustrious Jefferson, "That the Indians have a right to the occupation of their lands, independent of the state within whose chartered limits they happen to be; and that, until they cede them by treaty, or other transactions equivalent to a treaty, no act of a state can give a right to such lands."

Resolved, That the national rights of the Creek and Cherokee nations of Indians, to exclusive possession of soil, and exclusive acts of sovereignty, within their respective boundaries, having been repeatedly recognised and guaranteed by the government, in solemn treaties and compacts they can not now be invaded or questioned, without incurring the certain reprehension of an impartial world, and the just indignation of a righteous God.

And whereas, the state of Georgia having been a party to these treaties, and having by her compact with the General Government made in 1802, stipulated, "That the utmost good faith should always be observed towards the Indians; that their lands and property should never be taken from them without their consent; and that their rights and liberties should never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars, authorised by Congress."

Resolved, therefore, That the claims of Georgia to the territories of, and jurisdiction over, the Cherokees, are unfounded and extraordinary; that the tone and manner in which she has asserted those claims, are unpatriotic and disloyal, and that the means by which she has sought to enforce them are unjust, inhuman and tyrannical.

Resolved, That the citizens composing this meeting have never been accustomed to calculate the value of the union; they estimate it above all price; and they will ever cherish it as the work of consummate wisdom, and the best bond of national prosperity and happiness; but they are not prepared to admit that it can be preserved with usefulness, or honor, by violating the public faith and subverting the dictates of humanity, in order to gratify the unjust rapacity and assuage the unreasonable anger of any state of which it is, in part, composed.

Mr. Callan then offered, as a substitute, the following resolutions:

Whereas the subject of our Indian relations is one of great magnitude and interest, involving alike the national character, and the rights of a portion of our fellow citizens;—and whereas the legislative wisdom of the nation, in Congress assembled, is alone competent to decide upon a course of policy in relation to the Indian tribes within the territory of the United States, therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting entirely concur in the enlightened, liberal and humane provisions of the law of the last session of Congress, which has for its object the extinguishment of the Indian title within the limits of Georgia.

Resolved, That this meeting cannot let the occasion pass without expressing, thus publicly, our unqualified approbation of the independent and intelligent vote given by our representative, the Hon. J. Gilmore, on the final passage of the "Indian Bill."

George Selden, Esq. then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas the question in dispute between the state of Georgia and the Indians within her territorial limits, is a great constitutional question, of importance to the peace, happiness and welfare of this republic; and whereas the rights of the parties respectively depend on the constitution, the acts and treaties of Congress, the constitutional acts of a sovereign state, the decision on all of which justly belongs to the judicial tribunals: and whereas we have full faith and confidence in the talents, integrity and independence of the Supreme Court of the United States,

Resolved, That all questions of the rights and powers of the parties may be safely trusted to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that it is not treating that distinguished tribunal with the respect it deserves, to question its willingness to do right, or that it requires any thing to stimulate it to its duty.

Resolved, That our members in Congress be requested to use their influence to procure an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of the controversy between the Indians and Georgia; and having full confidence in the wisdom, virtue and integrity of Congress, and in the willingness of our chief magistrate faithfully to carry their acts into effect, all matters to accomplish these ends may be more safely entrusted to them than to ourselves.

These three sets of resolutions being before the meeting, the question was first taken upon those offered by Mr. Callan, which were rejected by a large majority.

The question was then put upon Mr. Selden's substitute, which was adopted by a decided majority.

COMMUNICATION.

The Managers of the Female Benevolent Society would return their grateful acknowledgments to Mr. ALLEN, for his exertions in behalf of their society, and acknowledge the receipt of $150, which proved very acceptable, as their treasury was nearly exhausted. The severity of the season, and the prevalence of scarlet fever, have occasioned so much distress among the poor, that the demands on the society are constant and urgent.—Mr. Allen's application not being general, the Managers feel at liberty to solicit aid from those who have not heretofore contributed. ☞ Donations in clothing, provisions, or fuel, will be thankfully received. January 29, 1831.

Extract from the Report of the minority of the Committee on Manufactures.

We fully concur with the President in the opinion that "the best as well as the fairest mode of determining whether, from any just considerations, a particular interest ought to receive protection, would be to submit the question singly for deliberation." We have not so little confidence in the people or their representatives, as to believe that an appeal to local or individual interests is necessary to induce them to do what the general interest requires. If a single interest were presented, they would weigh the benefits and injuries which its protection might produce to the general interests of the country, and decide without the bias of local or selfish considerations. If, in their opinion, the general good required its protection, they would grant it. If, on the contrary, the injury would counterbalance the benefits, they would refuse it.

It is inconceivable to us how it can be made a general benefit to protect a combination of interests, each of which, taken separately, it would be injurious to protect. If it be injurious to protect each singly, the mass of injury is increased more readily than the benefits by their combination.

Suppose that Massachusetts has an interest which she wishes protected, but, after due consideration, it is the opinion of Congress that it will produce twice the harm that it would good. It is evident that her wishes ought not to be gratified.

New York has an interest which she presents for protection; but it is decided that the general injury of such a measure will be three times as great as the general good. Of course she ought not to be gratified.

Virginia presents an interest for protection; but it is the opinion of Congress that, in the general scale, such a measure will do five times as much harm as good. It is evident that the measure proposed by her ought not to be adopted.

Now can these three measures become useful and proper by combining them together? Will not that of Massachusetts still be twice as injurious as it is beneficial; that of New York three times; and that of Virginia five times? Will not the injury of the combination be to the benefit as *ten* to *three*? Extend the same principle to ten states—twenty states—all the states. It is impossible that the combination of twenty-four bad measures can produce a good measure. As soon should we look to the concentration of all the vices to make a good man.

We, therefore, concede the justice of the rule laid down by the President. It is worthy of the mind whence it comes—a mind which marches straight to its object, and seeks by no subterfuge to deceive the people, or evade responsibility. Its observance would promote purity of motive and justice of action in all our legislative acts.

We concur with the President in the opinion that the chief object of impost duties is revenue, and that their adjustment so as to protect manufactories is an incidental or secondary power. To lay duties for the *sole* purpose of protecting domestic industry, would be an anomaly in government.—What would be done with the money collected? If our national debt were paid, and we had no use for money in the concerns of government, there would now be an accumulation in the treasury to the amount of twenty-four millions annually. If the *sole* object of the duty be to protect domestic industry, that object is accomplished when the money is paid into the treasury. Shall it be hid in the earth, sunk in the ocean, given to government favorites, or distributed among the manufacturers?

We do not believe the people of the United States will consent to pay twenty-four millions, nor ten millions, nor five millions, for the *sole* purpose of protecting manufactures. If they perceive that the money raised by protecting duties is not devoted to useful and honest purposes, they will demand their reduction or repeal.

CONGRESS.

January 22.—In the Senate, Mr. Smith of Maryland presented a memorial from sundry respectable merchants in Baltimore, praying a Light House may be built for the benefit of the shipping on either side of the entrance to the harbor of Baltimore. A bill was introduced, reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, for the purpose of making appropriations to treat with the several tribes of Indians in Missouri for the extinguishment of their land titles. The mileage bill, from the House of Representatives, 'To establish an uniform mode of computing the mileage of members of Congress, and of delegates from Territories,' was also introduced, and had a first reading. Some private bills were read a third time and passed. In Judge Peck's case, Mr. Meredith concluded at a little past 1 o'clock, and was followed by Mr. Wirt. Mr. Wirt had addressed the Court for a considerable time, which merely embraced his exordium, when an adjournment took place.

A few resolutions were offered, in the House of Representatives, and some discussion took place on the joint resolution relative to the compensation of members. Mr. Carson made an unsuccessful motion to lay the resolution on the table. The House then went into the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

Mr. Hodges laid on the table a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to inform the House what measures have been taken by the Executive in relation to the capture of the Galatea of New Bedford, and other American vessels, by the Portuguese squadron blockading the Island of Terceira.

Monday, January 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton presented a memorial from the inhabitants of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, praying for aid to erect and support a hospital at that City, for the use of disabled seamen, and a memorial was also presented by Mr. Sprague, from Edgecomb, in Maine, praying for the repeal of the Act of last session, for the removal of the Southern Indians west of the Mississippi, and further praying that treaties made in pursuance of that act may be rejected. Several bills, generally of a private nature, were passed to a third reading. Mr. Wirt, on the opening of the Court of Impeachment, resumed his argument of Saturday. He occupied the Court throughout the day, and had not concluded when an adjournment took place.

The long threatened report from the majority of the Judiciary Committee, accompanied by a bill to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary Bill of 1779, was made in the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. R. Davis. Mr. Buchanan had in his hand a counter report from the minority of the Committee, which he was desirous to present, but he could not obtain an opportunity, the Speaker deciding that the question on the second reading of the bill must first be taken, and a motion having been made by Mr. Doddridge, with a call for the Ayes and Noes, to reject the bill, the proceedings were interrupted by the usual message of the Senate, before any decision of the question could be made.

January 25.—The Senate had a written message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of War, made in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the state of the British Establishments in the valley of the Columbia; and the state of the Fur Trade, as carried on by the citizens of the U. States, and the Hudson Bay Company. The report was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Noble presented several memorials and joint resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, relative to a new Land Office—appropriations of public lands to aid the State in the improvement of the State roads, and for the founding of Asylums in each county for the benefit of paupers—and the continuation of the Cumberland Road through that State. Several other memorials and petitions were presented, in general of a private nature.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate again resolved into a High Court of Impeachment. Mr. Wirt occupied four hours in concluding his speech for the respondent. Wit, sarcasm, searching argument, and impressive eloquence, poured forth in rivulets and streams, riveted the attention and elicited the admiration of a crowded Senate room and crowded galleries during that long space of time. Whatever might be the fate of the respondent, said the graceful orator, in subdued and almost exhausted tones, whether convicted or acquitted, *he* should always be proud to take him by the hand as that noblest of God's works, AN HONEST MAN, and to call him HIS FRIEND.

Mr. STORRS will take the floor to-morrow.—The Court and Senate then adjourned.

There was some discussion in the House of Representatives on the subject of the disposition of the bill reported by a majority of the Committee on the Judiciary to repeal the 25th Section of the Judiciary act, so as to combine a full discussion with a prompt decision of the question. The hour had expired before the matter was determined, and the House proceeded to the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary, of which we had some inkling some days ago, has at length made its appearance in the House of Representatives, accompanied by a bill to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary act. The report was presented by Mr. Davis of South Carolina, and a Counter-Report or protest, is to be presented by the minority of the Committee. The Members of the Committee who have sanctioned this Report are Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, Mr. Gordon, of Virginia, Mr. Daniel, of Kentucky, and Mr. Foster, of Georgia. The members who make the Counter-Report are Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, and Mr. White, of Louisiana.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Appropriation Bill, as it now stands, after having passed the house on a second reading, and ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, by a vote of 58 to 37.

Railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia,	$600,000
Canal from Middletown to Columbia	116,170
North Branch Canal	100,000
West Branch Canal	200,000
Inlet to Lewisburgh in Union county	25,000
Juniata Division and Railroad over the Allegheny	700,000
Beaver and Shenango route	100,000
French Creek route	60,000
South Western Turnpike	125,000
Total amount	$2,026,170

To carry the above bill into execution, the Governor is authorised to borrow TWO MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-THREE CENTS.

The only alteration that has been made in the original bill, is the striking out $80,000 for the Delaware division, $50,000 for slack water navigation of the Monongahela river; and 20,000 from the appropriation to the French creek feeder. The following additions have been made.—$25,000 to make an inlet to Lewisburgh, in Union county, and $125,000 to the South Western turnpikes.—*Harrisburg's Intelligencer, Jan.* 27.

The Canal and Rail Road Bill has occupied the whole of the time of the House, on its second reading, during the present week, and has not yet been got through. It is nearly in the same shape that it was when originally reported. The main alterations are, the striking out of 80,000 dollars appropriated to a continuation of the Delaware division of the canal from Easton to Carpenter's Point, the insertion of an appropriation of 125,000 dollars to the western turnpikes between Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, including the Bedford and Washington, and Washington and Pittsburgh; also, 25,000 dollars to make a water communication between the West Branch canal and Lewisburgh, in Union county. An outlet lock at Columbia is authorised, and the Rail Road between Philadelphia and Columbia is to commence at the intersection of Broad and Vine streets.

On Tuesday, Mr. Rutherford moved an amendment for the construction of a canal and lock communication from the Pennsylvania canal at Harrisburgh, to the Susquehanna river, for which the sum of 25,000 dollars is hereby specifically appropriated. The amendment was negatived, yeas 14, nays 33.—*Harrisburgh Chronicle.*

The Temporary Loan.—We understand that the temporary loan of $250,000, authorised by the act of the twelfth instant, re-imbursable in six months, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. has been negociated with the bank of Pennsylvania, at an interest of 4½ per cent. per annum.—*Reporter.*

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1831.

"You are *distinctly* at liberty and *authorised* to state, that if the people of the United States should think proper to re-elect General Andrew Jackson to be their President, he will serve *a second* term in that station. This annunciation will probably have the effect of arresting certain movements predicated upon the assumption that the President would retire at the end of his first term."

Extract from a letter, dated *U. States' Ship Boston*, Leghorn Roads, Nov. 3, 1830.

After a short stay at Algiers, which, as we anticipated, we found in an unsettled state, we sailed for Tunis, where we remained for about the space of ten days.

Our Consul there received us with the marked hospitality that he has ever extended to his countrymen. The city of Tunis is in daily expectation of an important change, from the extreme illness of the Bey, to whom we were introduced by our Consul, (Dr. Heap.)

I think, in my last, I wrote you that it was the intention of Commodore Porter to remain at this place, which in fact he did purpose, but as it will take some time for the necessary instructions to reach him from the United States—instructions which, from the great revolution that has occurred in the powers to which he was commissioned as our representative, are all-important—he has determined, as the best mode of passing his time in the mean while, to visit the principal cities on the coast of Italy.

We accordingly left Tunis and sailed for Naples, which we reached about the 28th of September, where we were joined by the frigates Constellation and Fairfield—the officers and crew of both in health.

The Dey of Algiers has been residing at Portici, a few miles from Naples, but is at present at this place.

It is probable we shall sail in a few days for Genoa, after which it is thought we shall return to Mahon. The Commodore has enjoyed fine health, as also the officers and crew of our ship.

From the Mobile Register.

Tuscaloosa, 28th Dec. 1830.—The bill extending jurisdiction over the different tribes of Indians within our chartered limits has occupied (almost exclusively) the attention of the House of Representatives for the last two days, and at sun-set today was passed to a third reading to-morrow. Its provisions are very similar to those on the same subject enacted by the Georgia and Mississippi Legislature. An effort was made to levy a poll tax of 6¼ cents on the Indians,—this was successfully resisted; but the bill provides for taxing each negro belonging to an Indian, 50 cents. This met with much opposition, but was carried. It will doubtless be debated again on the third reading, but the friends of the bill are in a decided majority.

The Steam Boat Erie, arrived last evening with dates from Tuscaloosa of the 31st ult.

The Indian bill on its third reading, was under discussion in the House, and was expected to pass on that day, 31st.

Census of Alabama.—We last week published the census of the Southern district, with the exception of Tuscaloosa County, which had not then been received, and of which we could give at that time only the supposed population. The Marshal has since received the official returns from Tuscaloosa. This presents the entire population of the State of Alabama, amounting to 309,502 souls.

By adding to the whole number of free persons residing in the State, three-fifths of the slaves, the aggregate federal population is ascertained to be 262,519: this will give to the State of Alabama, in the ratio of one Representative to 50,000 inhabitants, five Representatives to the next Congress, leaving a fraction of 12,519.

Opinion of the Missionaries concerning the Cherokees.—On the 29th of December, the Missionaries in the Cherokee nation held a meeting at New Echota, at which they adopted several resolutions, and a long address, of great interest.—Twelve missionaries, from eleven stations, were present. They signed the report of the proceedings, which is published in the Cherokee Phœnix. They state it as their decided opinion that the wishes of the great mass of the Cherokees, with but a few individual exceptions, are decidedly opposed to emigration: that the majority of those between childhood and middle age, can read their language, some think many more; the women generally make cloth, many families raise cotton; even six years ago, nearly three thousand ploughs were enumerated among them; their poorest dwellings are not meaner than those of some neighboring whites. There are 350 members of different churches, the greater part of them are Indians.

Savings Banks in England, Wales and Ireland. By the last official returns published in England, the Savings Banks amounted to 487, with a capital of nearly fifteen millions sterling. The Deposits amounted to more than half a million. Between two and three hundred thousand of the deposits were sums under twenty pounds, and only about five thousand deposits of sums over two hundred pounds each. It is evident from the above facts, that these Banks are places of deposit, what they were intended to be, for the safe custody and increase of small savings.

It is stated in the New York Courier, that Washington Irving received 38,000 dollars for the copy-rights of his three last publications, all of which were published in the course of eighteen months. The Carvills paid him $10,000 for his Columbus.

Iron Chimneys.—If our builders would use cast iron pipes (round or square,) instead of making cumbrous, inefficient, and insecure brick chimneys, would it not be an improvement in the art of building? They would take up less room—be more secure against fire—would draw better, and could be so contrived as to be more easily cleansed, (if necessary,) than the expensive, unsightly projections which encumber our rooms at present.

Mems. concerning Fires.—Sunshine will extinguish a parlor fire, in consequence of the absorption, by the solar rays, of the oxygen of the atmosphere, which supported the combustion of the wood or coal.

Fires burn more briskly and cheerfully in cold weather than in warm, because the atmosphere is more dense, and it also affords a greater supply of oxygen to the fire.

It is said that a poker laid across a dull fire, will revive it, as it will receive and concentrate the heat, and cause a draught of air through the fire.

Laconic Order of the Day—Frederic H. wrote one day to Gen. Salmon, commander at Cleves—"My dear Salmon: If the Austrians come into my territories, tell them they have mistaken their way; if they begin to argue, make them prisoners; and if they make any resistance, cut them in pieces."

Distressing Accident.—We regret to learn that Major Thomas R. M'Knight, of Perrysburgh, Wood county, was accidentally killed, by the discharge of his own gun, on the morning of the 11th instant; the particulars of which we have not fully learned. Mr. M'K. has left an amiable wife and several children to mourn the irreparable loss of a kind husband and an indulgent parent. The deceased was a brave and meritorious officer in the late war, after which he discharged, for several years, the duties of Clerk of Wood county; and at the time of his death was Superintendant of the Maumee and Western Reserve Road.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Prepared Ox-Gall for taking out spots.—Boil together one quart of ox-gall, and four ounces of pulverized alum. After several boilings, add four ounces of common salt. Let the liquor settle, and then decant and preserve it in well stopped bottles. It may be rendered aromatic by adding a little of the distilled essence of lemon, which also augments the properties of the preparation.

FAMILY LIBRARY, No. 14.—Just received and for sale by the subscribers, No. 14 of Harper's Family Library, containing a Narrative of the Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions, with Illustrations of their Climate, Geology, and Natural History, and an account of the Whale Fishery, with engravings, and a Chart of the Polar Seas, by Professor Jameson, Leslie, and Murray. JOHN I. KAY & CO.
February 1.—3t. No. 95, Market Street.

JUST rec'd and for sale by HOGAN & CO. Vol. 2nd *Moore's Life of Byron*—*Harper's Family Library, No.* 14: Polar Seas and Regions, with maps and illustrations—*Hinton's Views of the United States, Parts* 1 and 2. Feb. 1.

HALSTED ON DYSPEPSIA.—A further supply just rec'd and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets.
February 1—2t

NEW LONDON ANNUALS.—*The Humorist*, by W. H. Harrison, author of "Tales of a Physician," &c. Embellished by fifty engravings, exclusive of numerous vignettes, from designs by the late T. Rowlandson.—*The Comic Offering*, or Ladies Melange of Literary mirth, for 1831. Edited by Louisa Henrietta Sheridan.—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., Corner of Front and Market streets.
February 1.—3t.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE STEAM BOAT HIGHLANDER, will depart for the above and intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of the river.—For freight or passage, apply to M'KEE, CLARKE, & Co.
Feb. 1.—3t 81 Front street.

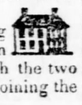
Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞ Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Alexandria Turnpike Road, will meet at the house of General James Murray, at Murraysville, on Monday, the 7th day of March, to elect three Managers to conduct the concerns of the company for one year.
SAM'L JACK, Treasurer.
February 1.—3t*

☞ Valuable Property For Sale.

THE STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 30 on the Diamond, at present occupied by Edward Duff.



ALSO, The two story brick Dwelling House, No. 89 on Smithfield street, in which at present I reside; together with the two story frame Dwelling House, No. 87, adjoining the above. For particulars apply to JOHN D. DAVIS.
Jan 11—7t. No. 45 Front street.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

☞ Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $15 per month. Apply to GEO. A. DOHRMAN.
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

T. Livingston & C. A. Alexander,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE NO. 82 LIBERTY STREET.—Pittsburgh, Nov. 19—w4mo

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,
No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

TO LET, on the terrace, in Allegheny town, a good TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Lewis Peterson's. The situation is pleasant, and the neighborhood genteel: it is within three minutes' walk of the bridge. Apply to the subscriber, opposite M'Donald's Exchange, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. H. PALMER.
January 25, 1831.—tf

☞ *BOWEN ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.*

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831—tf

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

LOOK HERE.

THE subscribers having declined business in this city, their books and papers are left at the store of S. Baird & Co. No. 106 Wood street, for settlement. All persons indebted to us are requested to call with them promptly, and settle their accounts; or they will otherwise be collected by the most summary process.
H. ALEXANDER & CO.
January 21, 1831—2mo

A YOUNG MAN who can come well recommended as a Salesman and Book-keeper, may hear of a good situation in a Dry Good Store, in the city, by leaving his address with the editor, directed to C. P.
Pittsburgh, January 28th, 1831.—3t

WANTED,

A GARDENER, to whom liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the editor of the Gazette. January 28—tf

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 18th day of March next ensuing, on the premises of Andrew Wall, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, deceased—a moiety of his real estate, containing from one hundred to one hundred and twenty acres of first rate upland, about sixty acres of which are cleared and under good fence; ten or twelve acres partly cleared; the remainder first rate timber land. The whole tract lies well for ploughing. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see the premises previous to the day of sale. Immediate possession, with an indisputable title, will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on his or their complying with the terms of sale, which will be made known by the subscribers on the day of sale.
JACOB F. WALL, } *Exec'rs.*
GARRET WALL, }
January 14, 1831.—6w.

FOR NASHVILLE.

THE Steam Boat TALISMAN, W. M. Carlisle, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to
January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

VENANGO FURNACE,

FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property, which is worthy the attention of Capitalists, is situated about thirteen miles south of Franklin, Venango county, on the waters of Scrubgrass creek. The works, which are now in complete order, have been built between 4 and 5 years, during which time they have been in successful operation, without any impediment from the severest of last winter's weather. At all seasons of the year there is an abundant supply of water for the furnace brought to it; in pipes, as also for a saw mill recently built on the premises, and would be sufficient for ordinary milling or manufacturing purposes. The buildings immediately attached to the furnace, are large and convenient, the coal house being of sufficient size to contain ten weeks' stock.

The chief MANSION HOUSE, overlooking all the works, is spacious and very convenient. The other buildings, consisting of a boarding house, store house, and 13 houses for workmen, are each of the necessary size and well built; besides these there are several cabins, stables and a blacksmith shop. The land, of which there is between ELEVEN AND TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, immediately surrounding the works, abounds more or less with hard ore, and another tract of 400 acres four miles distant contains an extensive bank of bog ore. All of this land is well studded with pine and hemlock, and partially with the other kinds of timber common to this section of country.

VENANGO FURNACE is situated in Scrubgrass township, the wealthiest and most flourishing one in the county, affording to the works abundance of produce at the lowest possible prices. The Allegheny river, within two miles of the works, affords, at all ordinary stages of the water, a safe and cheap mode of carrying the product of the furnace to the Pittsburgh market.

In consequence of the decease of two of the partners, this property, with a large assortment of patterns, and stock on hand, is now offered for sale on advantageous terms.—Persons desirous of purchasing will doubtless view the premises, where all necessary information can be obtained from JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. the surviving partner on the premises, or by application to Mr. G. LEDLIE, of Pittsburgh, or DAVID DERRICKSON, Esq. Meadville, by letter or otherwise.
Oct. 29.—w3m.

New York Wholesale Fancy *DRY GOODS STORE.*

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the extensive premises, 132 Pearl street, for the transaction of the General Fancy Dry Goods Business. A. G. COCHRAN,
F. COCHRAN.
New York, September 24, 1830.

A. G. & F. Cochran have now on hand such an extensive assortment of Fancy Goods as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles, in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods.
Black and color'd Italian Lustrings;
Imitation plain and changeable do;
Black, col'd and chang. Gros de Naples, and fig'd do. in great variety;
Col'd, chang. black and blue black Marcellines;
5-4 black and colored Bombazines;
Crepe de Lyon: Plain and fig'd Mandarin;
Plain and fig'd Poplins, Algerines, Palmyrines, of the newest styles;
French Prints & Ginghams, & Foulard Muslins;
Pongees, and other articles for ladies' dresses;
Spitalfield and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs;
Gros de Naples, Gauze & Crape Hdkfs & Scarfs;
Silk and Kid Stocks and Fancy Cravats;
Bl'k and col'd Italian Cravats and Imitation do;
Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horseskin Gloves;
Gros de Naples and Gauze Gar Ribbons; Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles;
English and French Silk Hose; Half Hose;
Embr. and open work do.
Linen Cambric and Cambric Hdkfs;
Black and col'd French Crapes; worsted, barege, brown, cotepaly, &c. &c.
Sewing Silks, and Twists; Braids;
Fancy Buttons, Hooks, Eyes, &c. &c.

Will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobinets, Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings; Caps, Capes, Pelerines, Chemisetts; Black and White Veils and Shawls, with a complete assortment of 4-4, 5-4, 1-8, and 8-4 Thibet Merino Shawls, Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls, &c. &c.

A. G. & F. Cochran have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly, as fresh Goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year: all of which they now offer for sale at low prices, and on the most liberal terms. They respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

☞ Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity. New York, Dec. 31—w3m.

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER-MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.
G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.
November 23—wtf

GREAT CURIOSITY!!

NOW EXHIBITING AT

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE MERMAID!

THIS Wonderful Curiosity is now exhibiting, for A VERY SHORT TIME, as above.

The Mermaid now offered to the public, was purchased by the Captain of a Dutch merchant ship, at BENCOOLEN, in the island of *Sumatra*. It was then in a half putrid state, having no other preparation to preserve it than being besmeared with a kind of rosin, or composition, similar to Venetian turpentine. It however soon became perfectly hard, and the composition, which was in many parts so thick as to encrust the whole animal, was, on the Captain's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, removed with care, but with great difficulty, by Mons. Villet, a celebrated preserver of subjects of Natural History, in Cape Town. (This learned man had an opportunity of closely examining it, and gave it as his decided opinion, that it was a natural production.) It was here seen and purchased by a respectable Merchant residing at the Cape, and transmitted by him to London. The present proprietor gave an enormous sum for it, with a view of gratifying the public, and although various opinions have been advanced respecting its origin, he has the pleasure to state, the most sceptical persons have expressed a satisfaction on beholding it.

Mariners have described the Mermaid as having a flowing head of hair; in this animal a large fin rundown the back of the neck, and some hairs are visible on the head. The present proprietor is not competent to say any thing more on the subject from his own knowledge, but most respectfully invites the public to see and judge for themselves, the more minute the inspection, the more satisfactory the result; for among the naturalists and men of faculty who have bestowed their attention on it, they have not been able to come to any unanimous decision, for they find that the ears are differently placed and of a different structure to any other animal, formed, as it were, to hear at an immense distance. The formation of the arms, hands, and breasts, being also very different from either biped or quadruped, and the fishy, or tail part, being unlike any fish yet described.

These facts, compared with the many accounts of Navigators having seen Mermaids, it is presumed will in some measure remove those doubts which might have before existed, and leave us only to speculate upon how wonderful and great are Nature's works.

Also, Dunlap's celebrated Painting of

CHRIST REJECTED.

Which has been exhibited with great success in all the eastern cities, and is considered one of his very best. These in addition to the large collection of Natural Curiosities, can be exhibited but for a limited period.

Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½. Open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 9 P. M. and brilliantly illuminated every evening. January 25, 1831.

TO BE LET, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of Mrs. AGNES IRWIN, on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN,

Corner of Fourth and Market streets.

January 28, 1831—tf.

A CARD.

P. HENRY ANDERSON respectfully informs his patrons and others, that his Dancing School will hereafter be open for Misses and Masters, on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, from 3 to 5 o'clock; and for the Gentemen's class on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

N. B.—He would be happy to receive additional pupils in either of the above classes, if early application be made at the Assembly Room, or to him, at his residence in First street, one door below Mr. John M'Donald's Law Office.—Private lessons given to Ladies and Gentlemen, should they desire them. January 25, 1831.—tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞ The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830—tf.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TO RENT, a two story brick house, and brick kitchen, all in good repair, together with a lot of ground, situate in the borough of Allegheny, fronting on Federal street. Possession given on the first of April next. Persons disposed to rent, will apply to

MRS. HANNAH JOHNSTON,

Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

January 14, 1831.—tf

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—The stockholders are requested to meet at the usual place, on Tuesday, the first day of February next, to receive the report of the Committee, when a further dividend of twenty per cent. of the capital will be declared. By order of the Committee.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. *Agent.*

January 18.—3w

THE UNITED STATES' SPELLING BOOK.

CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No 54 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive assortment.

Note.—Imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831—3mo.

Condensed English Chancery Reports.

JOHN GRIGG, of Philadelphia, proposes to publish, in a consecutive series, such of the Chancery Reports of England, as have not been heretofore published in the United States, in a condensed form. The plan of the work will be similar to the Condensed Reports of the Supreme Court Reports, and will be edited by Richard Peters, Esquire.

The first volume will contain the Reports of Simons & Stuart, and 2d Russell: the subsequent ones, the whole of the later Chancery Decisions in the High Court of Chancery.

Price to Subscribers $5, handsomely bound in calf: to non-subscribers $5 50. Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & Co. 95 Market street, who are agents for the work.

January 14, 1831.—w4t.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor,* in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen,* will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying,* will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

ALL PRIZES.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 2, for 1831, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 29th of JANUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
2	3,000		6,000
3	2,110		6,330
5	2,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
20	300		6,000
30	200		6,000
57	100		5,700
57	50		2,850
114	40		4,560
114	30		3,420
1710	10		17,100
43624	5		218,120
45760 Tickets.			$366,080

Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

January 18, 1831.

NO BLANKS.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

A scheme is here presented to the public arranged on a plan different from all others, and which we think will give general satisfaction. We therefore call the attention of adventurers thereto.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 2, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of JANUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-six No. Lottery; Nine drawn Ballots.

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2	3,000		6,000
3	2,110		6,330
5	2,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
20	300		6,000
30	200		6,000
57	100		5,700
57	50		2,850
114	40		4,560
114	30		3,420
1710	10		17,100
43624	5		218,120
45760 Tickets.			$366,080

Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

January 18, 1831.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 81, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have lately received a large collection of approved editions of Roman Catholic Books, among which are Doway Bibles and Testaments in splendid binding, Manuals, Vade Mecums, Prayer Books, Missals, Catechisms, &c. which they offer for sale low. Jan. 14.—8t

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms.

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and arthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829.—tf

LAW NOTICE.—The undersigned has formed a connexion, in the Practice of the Law, with ORLANDO METCALF, Esqr., late of Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and ANDREW W. LOOMIS, Esq., of New Lisbon, Columbiana co. Ohio. Through Mr. Metcalf, (who has removed to this city,) and myself, business can be forwarded to Mr. Loomis in Ohio, who attends the courts of the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Portage, Trumbull, and Jefferson.

☞ Office of Burke & Metcalf, in the Diamond, back of the Court-House.

ROB'T BURKE.

January 7.—6t. & w6t

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART. }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD, at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions,* are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe,* we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,* has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 126 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER,

Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

January 11, 1831—t14J

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,

Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

Late Agent of the Pitts. Manufact'g Association

NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale

Managers Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds,* amongst which are the *Cougar,* or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.;* 300 *Foreign and American Birds,* including the *Great Bird of Paradise;* the *Emu,* from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals.* The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co. GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Prest.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB.

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

150

BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel,
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of Second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by A. D. LEWIS, Wood, between Second and Third Streets, and also under Robert Patterson's Bookstore, on the south side of the Diamond. June 5—tf

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830.—1y